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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 106
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Guatemala and Spain: draft resolution

Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1]

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] and recognizing its integrated and indivisible nature,

Reaffirming the commitments by Member States to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate all forms of trafficking in persons,

Recalling its resolutions 59/156 of 20 December 2004, entitled "Preventing, combating and punishing trafficking in human organs" and 70/179 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons", as well as Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 23/2 of 16 May 2014[3] and 25/1 of 27 May 2016[4] on preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[5] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[6]

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 70/1.
[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 10* (E/2014/30), chap. I, sect. D.
[4] Ibid., *2016, Supplement No. 10* (E/2016/30), chap. I, sect. D.
[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

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Recognizing the need for a multidisciplinary approach, based on respect for all human rights, to combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal,

Taking note with appreciation of the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation, endorsed by the sixty-third World Health Assembly in its resolution 63.22 of 21 May 2010,[7]

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on the issue of trafficking in persons for the removal of organs submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session,[8]

Welcoming the joint study by the United Nations and the Council of Europe, entitled "Trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs" and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assessment toolkit, entitled "Trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal", and taking note of the study by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, entitled "Trafficking in persons for the removal of organs: advancing a human rights approach and engaging human rights mechanisms", and the report of the Office of the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, entitled "Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal in the OSCE region: analysis and findings",

Affirming that trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and the related trafficking in organs constitute crimes and violate and impair the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and stressing that it is essential to place the protection of all human rights at the centre of measures to prevent and end trafficking,

Recognizing that, although differences exist between the crimes of trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, both crimes are related to the shortage of human organs used in organ transplantation and to social and economic difficulties that make people vulnerable, and that prevention of and response to both crimes must be undertaken in an effective and coordinated manner,

Considering that the whole process of donation and transplantation of human organs, including recovery, should be an established part of national health services provided to the public, that the process should take place under conditions aimed at the protection of the rights of donors and recipients of organs and that health-care systems should be instrumental in ensuring such conditions,

Considering also that the commercial trade in human organs is prohibited in almost all Member States and that both trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs have a profound impact on the health both of those who sell their organs and of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, as well as on organ recipients who may fall victim to deception, and that both crimes might represent a threat to public health and may, in some cases, affect the integrity and the functioning of health-care systems,

Alarmed at the potential growth of exploitation, by criminal groups, of human needs, poverty and destitution for the purpose of trafficking in human organs, using force, coercion, abduction, fraud or deception,

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[7] See World Health Organization, document WHA63/2010/REC/1.

[8] See A/68/256.

Noting the need to protect living donors by preventing their exploitation by traffickers in human organs, including by providing potential donors and vulnerable members of society with relevant information, as well as the need to investigate, prosecute and punish those traffickers and to provide assistance to victims,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting and protecting the rights of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and, when recognized in national legislation, addressing the vulnerability of victims of trafficking in human organs, and providing assistance as applicable,

Convinced of the need to strengthen local, regional and international cooperation for the effective prevention and combating of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs wherever they occur, and determined to prevent the provision of safe haven to those who participate in or profit from transnational organized crime and to prosecute such persons for the crimes they commit,

1. *Urges* Member States to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for organ removal and trafficking in human organs, according with their obligations under international and national law, and to uphold accountability through measures that may include preventing and, in accordance with relevant national legislation, investigating, prosecuting and punishing the unauthorized removal or implantation of organs and the illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions in respect of human organs, as well as trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal;

2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[5] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[6] taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and urges States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively;

3. *Urges* Member States to consider adopting the following measures related to organ transplantation, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislations and in line with the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation:

(a) Strengthening legislative frameworks, including by reviewing, developing or amending them, as appropriate, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for organ removal and trafficking in human organs, which may include prosecution for illicit sale, brokering and purchase and other illicit transactions in respect of human organs;

(b) Adopting appropriate legislative measures necessary to guarantee that the donation of organs is guided by clinical criteria and ethical norms, based on the donors' informed and voluntary consent, as an altruistic act, performed without any monetary payment or other reward of monetary value, which does not preclude reimbursing reasonable and verifiable expenses incurred by donors;

(c) Ensuring equitable access to human organ transplantation, on the basis of non-discrimination, and increasing public awareness and understanding of the benefits resulting from the voluntary non-remunerated provision of organs from deceased and living donors, and of the physical, psychological and social risks to individuals and communities caused by trafficking in organs and transplant tourism;

(d) Ensuring that the removal of human organs from both deceased and living persons, as well as the transplantation of human organs, exclusively take

place in centres specifically authorized by the relevant national health authorities and are not performed outside the framework of domestic transplantation systems or in situations where the transplantation is performed in breach of the guiding principles or national transplantation laws or rules;

(e) Developing and strengthening regulatory oversight of the medical facilities and medical professionals involved in the transplantation of human organs, including through control measures, such as periodic audits;

(f) Setting specific processes and criteria for the authorization of every organ removal and transplantation procedure;

(g) Developing registries, with due regard to professional confidentiality and personal data protection in respect of both donors and recipients, that include information regarding each organ recovery and transplantation procedure and follow-up with living donors and recipients of organs, with the purpose of ensuring the transparency of practices, traceability and the quality and safety of human organs;

(h) Promoting the voluntary contribution of periodic information to international registers for organ donation and transplantation activity, such as the Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation developed in collaboration with the World Health Organization;

(i) Providing long-term medical and psychosocial care for both living donors and recipients;

4. *Encourages* Member States to exchange experience in and information on preventing, combating and punishing the illicit removal of and trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for organ removal, as well as on the protection of victims, as appropriate;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to progress towards self-sufficiency in the transplantation of human organs by developing strategies aimed at decreasing the incidence of diseases treatable through transplantation, and at ethically increasing the availability of human organs for transplantation purposes, with special attention to maximizing donations from deceased donors and to protecting the health and welfare of living donors;

6. *Further encourages* Member States to develop effective organ donation and transplantation systems and provide technical assistance for their implementation in requesting countries;

7. *Encourages* Member States to provide training and capacity-building for law enforcement and border control officials, as well as for medical, health and care centre professionals, on identifying potential cases, including on the Internet, of organ trafficking and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and on the need to certify the origin of organs to be transplanted and to report suspected or confirmed illegal practices;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen international cooperation in responding to the crimes of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, as provided for in relevant and applicable law, including domestic and international law;

9. *Urges* Member States to further develop, in their domestic legislation, ways of protecting victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and, as appropriate, ways of addressing the vulnerability of those individuals who sell their organs, including by considering the following measures:

(a) Adopting all necessary measures, including legal measures, to protect the rights and interests of victims in the course of all phases of criminal prosecution and judicial proceedings;

(b) Facilitating the access of victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and, as appropriate, of those individuals who sell their organs, to appropriate information related to their case, as well as to the necessary protection of their health and other rights that are at stake, including their right to anonymity;

(c) Providing medical and psychosocial care to victims in the short, medium and long term;

(d) Ensuring that domestic legal systems contain measures that offer victims the possibility of obtaining effective compensation for the damage suffered;

(e) Promoting the creation of governmental mechanisms and providing support to specialized non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to address the needs of groups at risk of organ trafficking and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, in order to facilitate the provision of holistic and early care to potential or actual victims of those crimes, and ensuring that all support measures are non-discriminatory, gender-, age- and culturally sensitive and comply with their international human rights obligations and national legislation;

10. *Requests* the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, among other relevant bodies, to develop international guidelines on the health, criminal and human rights aspects relating to trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage in a dialogue with members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and other relevant intergovernmental international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, in close consultation with Member States, so as to enable the Office to improve data collection and analysis on instances of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and relevant prosecutions, and to promote research among diverse fields, such as the medical and health management fields, as well as on the part of the anti-trafficking community, while bearing in mind that data on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal are being gathered for the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, in accordance with the provisions set out in General Assembly resolution 70/179 of 17 December 2015;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with other entities of the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization, to continue providing capacity-building and technical assistance to States, upon request, to assist them in strengthening national capacities to effectively prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purposes of implementing the present resolution, and to the World Health Organization for the drawing up of international guidelines on the health ramifications of the crimes of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs, on the basis of the World Health Organization guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation and in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, for submission to the General Assembly for consideration at its seventy-third session.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Guatemala and Spain: draft resolution

Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay

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Seventy-first session
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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Draft outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/179 of 17 December 2015, in which it decided to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons[1] at its seventy-second session, in October 2017, immediately after the general debate,

Recalling also its resolution 71/287 of 4 May 2017, regarding the modalities for the high-level meeting, in which it decided that the high-level meeting would be held on Wednesday, 27 September, and Thursday, 28 September 2017,

Decides to transmit the draft outcome document entitled "Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons", which is contained in the annex to the present resolution, for action by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session during the high-level meeting on the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[1] to be held on Wednesday, 27 September, and Thursday, 28 September 2017.

Annex
Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

1. We, the States Members of the United Nations, reaffirm the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons[2] and our commitments made therein, and evince our strong political will to take decisive concerted action to end this heinous crime, wherever it may occur.

[1] Resolution 64/293.
[2] Resolution 64/293.

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2. We recall and reaffirm our commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] recognizing its integrated and indivisible nature and acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda includes commitments that relate to combating all forms of trafficking in persons, recognize the importance of partnerships in this regard, and emphasize that the 2030 Agenda and the Global Plan of Action are mutually reinforcing.

3. We reaffirm our commitment to address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, humanitarian emergencies, including armed conflicts and natural disasters, sexual violence, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization, as well as a culture of tolerance towards violence against women, youth and children. We reiterate our commitment to promote education and awareness-raising campaigns to prevent trafficking in persons. We welcome the designation of 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.[4]

4. We reiterate our strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity, violates and impairs the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and constitutes a crime and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, and a challenge to sustainable development, and which requires the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes partnerships and measures to prevent such trafficking, to prosecute and punish the traffickers and to identify and protect the victims, as well as a criminal justice response commensurate to the serious nature of the crime. In this regard, we encourage the development of policies, programmes and national strategies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

5. We reaffirm the crucial importance of universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[5] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[6] taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and urge Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as a matter of priority. We urge States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively, and welcome the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to continue the process of establishing a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto.

6. We also reaffirm the importance of universal ratification and implementation of other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons.

7. We reaffirm our recognition that "trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation, which includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the

[3] Resolution 70/1.

[4] Resolution 68/192.

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

removal of organs, as set forth in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

8. We express solidarity with and compassion for victims and survivors, call for full respect of their human rights, and, recognizing their role as agents of change in the global fight against trafficking in persons, encourage further consideration of incorporating their perspective and experience in all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. We will provide appropriate care, assistance and services for their recovery and rehabilitation, working with civil society and other relevant partners. We will also undertake appropriate measures for access to justice and protections for victims in criminal justice processes, including measures to ensure that identified victims are not penalized for having been trafficked and that they do not suffer from victimization as a result of actions taken by Government authorities, communities and families.

9. We commit to intensify our efforts to prevent and address, with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters trafficking, especially of women and girls, for all forms of exploitation, and in this regard to put in place or to enhance preventive measures, including legislative and punitive measures, to deter exploiters of trafficked persons, as well as ensure their accountability.

10. We reaffirm our commitment to continue our efforts to criminalize trafficking in persons in all its forms, and to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States in countries of origin, transit and destination in order to disrupt and dismantle criminal networks involved in such crimes, including through, inter alia, the enhancement of information-sharing with full respect for domestic law and mutual legal assistance in combating crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons, such as money-laundering, corruption, illicit financial flows, the smuggling of migrants and all forms of organized crime. We commit to enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice systems to identify, investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons, to analyse financial flows and to detect those criminal networks.

11. We are seriously concerned that the scale of global resourcing to fight trafficking in persons does not match the scale of the challenge and in this regard:

(a) We reaffirm our strong support for the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, established in accordance with the Global Plan of Action, aimed at providing victims of trafficking in persons with humanitarian, legal and financial aid through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and we invite all stakeholders to contribute to the trust fund, including through the announcement of pledges at the quadrennial high-level appraisals of the Global Plan of Action;

(b) We stress the need to intensify international cooperation, including capacity-building and technical assistance, especially for developing countries, aimed at strengthening their ability to prevent all forms of trafficking, including supporting their development programmes.

12. We also stress the need to ensure overall organization and coherence in the efforts of the United Nations system to respond to trafficking in persons, especially in ensuring support to Member States. In this regard, while recalling that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons was established to foster coordination and cooperation among relevant United Nations system entities and other international organizations involved in combating trafficking in persons, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as its coordinator, we urge the Secretary-General to continue efforts to strengthen coordination within the United

Nations system and to inform Member States thereof through existing reporting channels.

13. We recognize the important role played by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons in the United Nations system, and invite it to continue to increase its activities related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and, to that end, to incorporate aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development relevant to preventing and combating trafficking in persons and to consider how future activities will be coordinated and how the duplication of efforts will be avoided. We encourage the Coordination Group to expand its working group to include entities of the United Nations system that are not currently active in the working group but that have a role in addressing trafficking in persons.

14. We reaffirm the central role of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the global fight against trafficking in persons, particularly in providing technical assistance to Member States, upon their request, to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, by making use of existing capacity-building tools, lessons learned from Member States and expertise available in other international organizations.

15. We reaffirm the important contribution to the global fight against trafficking in persons of the other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the International Criminal Police Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other intergovernmental organizations, within their respective mandates.

16. We reiterate the need for improved data collection and analysis of trafficking in persons, disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant factors, including the form of exploitation, to effectively counter trafficking in persons. We thus recognize the importance of improved data collection by national authorities and will enhance international cooperation to this end, including through capacity-building, financial support and technical assistance. We will do so consistent with our national legislations on data protection, if applicable, and our international obligations related to privacy, as applicable.

17. We acknowledge the importance of the biennial *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to the Global Plan of Action, and request the Office to continue to collect information on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons, at the national, regional and international levels, in a balanced, reliable and comprehensive manner, to be published in the *Global Report*, and in ongoing research to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons, in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States.

18. We recall the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,[7] in which, inter alia, it was recognized that refugees and migrants in large movements are at greater risk of being trafficked and of being subjected to forced labour. We will provide support for the victims of trafficking in persons and work to prevent trafficking in persons among those affected by displacement, including through

[7] Resolution 71/1.

targeted measures to identify victims of trafficking in persons or those at risk of trafficking. We reiterate our commitment to take steps to address the particular vulnerabilities of women and children during the journey from country of origin to country of arrival, including their potential exposure to trafficking in persons, including through the development of age- and gender-sensitive policies and programmes.

19. We express our serious concern over the increase in the number of women and children who are being trafficked, recognize that trafficking in persons disproportionately affects them, and call upon Member States to establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures to protect trafficked women and children from revictimization and to provide appropriate assistance and protection in the best interest of the child.

20. We recognize that the issue of trafficking in persons in situations of armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, requires further attention. We encourage the training of humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel to be deployed in humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations on responding to trafficking in persons and on gender expertise, child protection and sexual exploitation. We encourage all entities and bodies of the United Nations system to train their personnel and to build their technical capacity to assess situations for instances of trafficking in persons in armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies, and to work together to identify, prevent and respond effectively to victims of trafficking.

21. We express our deep concern about the increasing links in some regions between armed groups, including terrorist groups, and trafficking in persons, involving the coercion of women and girls into marriages or sexual slavery, and pressing men and boys to act as forced labour or combatants.

22. We note with concern the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate the trafficking of persons, and emphasize the importance of countering such use while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy, in compliance with other obligations under international law.

23. We reaffirm that the crime of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal constitutes a form of exploitation and an offence against the human dignity of the victims, and condemn the involvement of criminal groups and unethical medical personnel in trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

24. We reiterate, in the strongest terms possible, the importance of strengthening collective action by Member States to end trafficking in persons, including through regional, subregional and cross-regional mechanisms, and through partnerships and initiatives with the United Nations system and other stakeholders, including, inter alia, regional and international organizations, the private sector, the media, parliamentarians and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and faith-based organizations, as well as national human rights institutions, where they exist, with regard to the Paris Principles.[8] In particular, we underline the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on contemporary forms of slavery, in combating trafficking in persons, and welcome their continued efforts to implement the Global Plan of Action and the present political declaration.

[8] Resolution 48/134, annex.

25. We will promote partnerships and engage the business community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing and implementing sustainable initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in supply chains, taking into account the views and experiences of trafficked persons in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating such initiatives, and encourage businesses to support efforts to combat trafficking in persons. We urge the Secretary-General to ensure that all United Nations procurement is free from trafficking in persons.

26. We recognize that arrangements are needed to ensure the systematic follow-up to and review of all of the commitments we are making at the present high-level meeting, including in the quadrennial high-level meetings of the General Assembly to appraise progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.

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Rights of indigenous peoples

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Enhancing the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[1] and the solemn commitment to respect, promote and advance and in no way diminish the rights of indigenous peoples and to uphold the principles of the Declaration,

Reaffirming further the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[2] and recalling the commitment by Member States to consider ways to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them,

Recalling its resolution 70/232 of 23 December 2015, in which it requested the President of the General Assembly to conduct consultations with Member States, indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions from all regions of the world, and existing relevant mechanisms of the United Nations, on the possible measures necessary to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, and also requested the President to prepare a compilation of the views presented during the consultations, including good practices within the United Nations regarding indigenous peoples' participation, which would form the basis for a draft text to be finalized and adopted by the General Assembly during its seventy-first session,

[1] Resolution 61/295, annex.
[2] Resolution 69/2.

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Recalling also other relevant General Assembly and Human Rights Council[3] resolutions,

Recognizing the need to find ways and means of promoting the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions within the United Nations system on issues affecting them, given that they are not always organized as non-governmental organizations,

Emphasizing that the modalities for the participation by indigenous peoples in the work of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples shall continue undiminished,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the compilation of views on possible measures necessary to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in relevant United Nations meetings on issues affecting them, and of good practices within the United Nations regarding indigenous peoples' participation[4] transmitted by the President of the General Assembly as the basis for a draft text to be finalized and adopted by the General Assembly during its seventy-first session;

2. *Welcomes* the constructive and open informal dialogue between Member States and indigenous peoples on the possible measures necessary to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, held during its seventieth and seventy-first sessions;

3. *Encourages* the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples, in promoting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[1] to continue addressing the enhanced participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions within the United Nations on issues affecting them;

4. *Encourages* further efforts to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, in accordance with their respective rules of procedure, inter alia, through the inclusion of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in the modalities for relevant conferences, summits and other meetings convened by the United Nations on issues affecting them, in accordance with the relevant decisions established by the appropriate body or organization responsible for those meetings;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, by the end of its seventy-fourth session, on achievements, analysis and concrete recommendations on the possible further measures necessary to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them, building on the report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of promoting participation at the United Nations of indigenous peoples' representatives on issues affecting them,[5] the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,[6] and the compilation of views transmitted

[3] In particular, Human Rights Council resolutions 18/8 and 21/24.
[4] A/70/990.
[5] A/HRC/21/24.
[6] A/70/84-E/2015/76.

by the President of the General Assembly,[4] as well as on the informal discussions convened during the seventy-first session, as reflected in the relevant correspondence of the President of the General Assembly;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the support of Member States, to seek input from indigenous peoples from all regions of the world in preparing the report to be submitted at its seventy-fourth session, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to hold regional consultations, including through the regional commissions, as appropriate, with the support of Member States and relevant agencies and entities of the United Nations system, before the nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and requests the Secretary-General to incorporate those inputs in the report;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of possible further measures necessary to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in relevant United Nations meetings on issues affecting them at its seventy-fifth session, taking into account the achievements in that regard of other bodies and organizations throughout the United Nations system, to be preceded by consultations with indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions from all regions of the world as an input to the intergovernmental process;

8. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, as part of the preparatory process for the consideration of such measures during its seventy-fifth session, to organize and preside over informal interactive hearings and to prepare a summary of each hearing, during its seventy-second, seventy-third and seventy-fourth sessions, on the margins of the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, with indigenous peoples, ensuring, to the extent possible, balanced regional representation;

9. *Decides* to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples so that it can assist representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions to participate in the hearings organized by the President of the General Assembly, as requested in the present resolution, ensuring, to the extent possible, balanced regional representation;

10. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples.

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Agenda item 13
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1]

Reaffirming also its resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, in which it endorsed the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Recalling its resolution 71/244 of 19 December 2016, in which it decided to convene a high-level United Nations conference on South-South cooperation on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, no later than the first half of 2019,

Stressing that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation,

Taking note of the growing importance of South-South cooperation, and recognizing the increased role undertaken by the United Nations in supporting economic and technical cooperation activities among developing countries as well as other forms of triangular cooperation,

Stressing that South-South cooperation, as an important element of international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for developing countries in

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

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their individual and collective pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recalling the United Nations resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, acknowledging the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the first South Summit,[2] the Marrakesh Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation[3] and the Doha Plan of Action adopted by the Second South Summit,[4]

1. *Decides* that the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation:

(a) Will be held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019;

(b) Will be held at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government;

(c) Will consist of plenary meetings, to be held on 20 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., and on 21 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; interactive panel discussions on the sub-themes to be held on 21 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., in parallel with the plenary meeting, and from 3 to 6 p.m.; and a closing plenary meeting, to be held on 22 March, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

(d) Will result in concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented intergovernmentally agreed outcome;

(e) Will also result in summaries by the Chair;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the preparatory process and the High-level Conference, including the preparation of a comprehensive report, consistent with the overarching theme of the Conference, no later than August 2018, reviewing the trends in South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, including the progress made by the international community, in particular the United Nations, in supporting and promoting such cooperation and identifying new opportunities, as well as challenges and suggestions to overcome them;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a background note, by the end of January 2018, including proposals for the overarching theme of the High-level Conference, taking into account the important role of South-South and triangular cooperation and the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[5] and sub-themes for the interactive panel discussions, for the consideration of Member States;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to continue to provide the necessary substantive and technical support to the preparatory process for the High-level Conference;

5. *Encourages* Member States and their partners, including non-governmental organizations, to consider preparing reports on South-South and triangular cooperation for the purpose of the High-level Conference, on a voluntary basis, taking into account the themes of the Conference and the outcomes of regional, subregional or sectoral United Nations meetings prior to the Conference;

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[2] A/55/74, annex II.
[3] A/58/683, annex II.
[4] A/60/111, annex II.
[5] Resolution 70/1.

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to initiate, by the end of November 2018, informal intergovernmental negotiations with all Member States in an open, inclusive and transparent manner, commencing at an appropriate date, to enable sufficient discussion, with a view to producing a draft outcome document by February 2019, prior to the holding of the High-level Conference;

7. *Decides* that the High-level Conference and its preparatory process shall be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations and all members of the specialized agencies that have observer status with the General Assembly;

8. *Invites*:

(a) Other relevant stakeholders, including organizations and bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations whose work is related to the High-level Conference, to participate as observers in the Conference and its preparatory process;

(b) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the High-level Conference;

9. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations whose work is related to the High-level Conference who may participate in the Conference and its preparatory process as observers, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, to submit the list to Member States, for their consideration on a non-objection basis and to bring the list to the attention of the General Assembly;[6]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the organizational arrangements for the High-level Conference, in cooperation with the Government of Argentina, and to provide a note on the organizational aspects of the Conference;

11. *Encourages* all Member States and other relevant stakeholders that are in a position to do so to consider supporting the participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including by making voluntary contributions through the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation, in order to ensure the broadest possible participation;

12. *Recalls* paragraph 30 of its resolution 71/244, in which it decided that all costs relating to the High-level Conference and its preparations would be financed through extrabudgetary resources;

13. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Argentina to host and assume all costs of the High-level Conference;

14. *Decides* to postpone the twentieth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, which was to be held in 2018, to one convenient day in June 2019.

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[6] The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.